Construction of electronic test laboratory in Eastern India

1327. DR. R. K. PODDAR :
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to construct an electronic test laboratory in Eastern India;

(b) if so, by when construction of the project will start; and

(c) what are the areas of research on which the laboratory will specialise itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government under the Standardisation Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Programme of Department of Electronics have already set up a sophisticated and modern electronics test laboratory in Calcutta with effect from June, 1981. The laboratory at present is operating from a rented accommodation in the WEBEL (West Bengal Electronics Development Corporation) industrial estate. In 1986, Government sanctioned the construction of permanent building at the Salt Lake Electronics Complex in Calcutta on a 3 acre plot at the cost of Rs. 3 crores.

(b) The construction work had already started and the preliminary work including pile foundation has already been completed.

(c) The test laboratory in Calcutta, designated as Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL) East, is a regional laboratory under Standardisation Testing and Quality Control Programme of Department of Electronics. The regional laboratory like ERTL (East) is required to provide Quality and Reliability service to the electronics industries. Their areas of work cover Component and System evaluation, Computer aided testing, Quality advisory service to industry, failure analysis for components and systems. In addition, this laboratory in Calcutta has specialised facilities in personal computer testing, Colour TV testing, all types of Acoustic measurement and EMI EMC testing. This laboratory will also be developed as a centre of expertise at national level for Mining Electronics, Opto-electronics and mobile calibration service to distant places.

Corruption charges against IAS/IPS offices

1328. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAS/IPS and officers of the Central Services against whom charges of corruption have been brought to the Centre and the States during the last two years; and

(b) the details of action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARM) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Share of central investment in West Bengal

1329. SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM : Will the Minister of PLANING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of central investment in West Bengal had come down to six per cent against 12 per cent in 1970;

(b) whether the credit-deposit ratio in West Bengal also registered a fall from 62% to 50% as against the national average of 65% in the same period; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) :

(a) *Share of Central Investment in West Bengal*

The figures of Statewise Central Investment are not maintained in the Planning Commission, as Plan Investment by the

Centres covers a wide range of both infrastructural and social welfare services. However, Planning Commission has worked out in consultation with the various ministries, estimates of statewise expenditure of the Central Plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). As Central Plan Investment is neither planned nor accounted for Statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break up. Therefore, in view of the multiplicity of sources and the various assumptions made for this exercise, the figures so compiled, at best give, only a dimensional appreciation of the situation. A statement giving these figures Statewise, is enclosed. (*See* below)

The statement shows that the share of the Central Investment in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan was 6.04 per cent. Regarding 12.00 per cent investment in 1970, Planning Commission has no information.

(b) *Credit—Deposit Ratio in West Bengal*

At the end of 1986 the Credit/Deposit Ratio of all scheduled Commercial Banks in West Bengal was 50.2 against the All India average of 63.

(c) There has been a general decline in the credit/deposit ratio at the All India level also from 75.9 in 1970 to 63 in 1986. However, the declining trend in West Bengal is comparatively sharper because in the initial years, Calcutta was the only developed metropolitan Centre which used to sanction credit for the entire North Eastern Region as well as for the adjoining States. Now Banking infrastructure has developed in other areas that fall outside West Bengal. To some extent industrial sickness, power shortage and problem of industrial relations, affecting industrial growth, were also responsible for the decline in advance sanctioned.

Statement

Statewise distribution of Central Plan Expenditure during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85)

(Rs. in crores)

States/U.Ts	Amount	Percentage
1. Andhra Pradesh	5404·57	9·37
2. Assam	2190·07	3·80
3. Bihar	4162·40	7·22
4. Gujarat	3130·33	5·43
5. Haryana	618·63	1·07
6. Himachal Pradesh	368·46	0·64
7. Jammu & Kashmir	501·58	0·87
8. Karnataka	1999·47	3·47
9. Kerala	1346·22	2·33
10. Madhya Pradesh	4710·56	8·17
11. Maharashtra	4901·16	8·50
12. Manipur	125·20	0·22
13. Meghalaya	71·01	0·12
14. Nagaland	87·92	0·15
15. Orissa	2835·08	4·95
16. Punjab	656·67	1·14
17. Rajasthan	1675·35	2·91
18. Sikkim	34·47	0·06
19. Tamil Nadu	3167·09	5.49
20. Tripura	135·93	0·23
21. Uttar Pradesh	4302·20	7·46
22. West Bengal	3480·04	6·04
23. Total—States	**45924·41**	**79·64**
1. Andaman & Nicobar	30·21	0·05
2. Arunachal Pradesh	50·69	0·09
3. Chandigarh	52·86	0·09
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3·65	0·01
5. Delhi	1170·95	2·03
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	162·04	0·28
7. Lakshadweep	4·04	0·01
8. Mizoram	30·13	0·05
9. Pondicherry	30·63	0·05
Total—U. Ts	**1535·20**	**2·66**
Unallocated	10204·26	17·70
TOTAL—States & Uts.	57663·87	100·00

NOTE : (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 crores) includes offshore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.

(ii) The total Central Plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available in the statement is (including the unallocated portion) for Rs. 57664 crores.

(iii) The data had to be compiled in a short time from a number of sources. A more precise and detailed Planwise compilation has been taken up in consultation with the Minitries; that will take considerable time.

(iv) As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to base such an exercise as, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below :

(a) Railway investments on new lines, gauge conversions and electrification have been broken up Statewise based on approximate length completed in each State.

(b) The remaining 80% of Railway Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route Kilometres falling in each State.

(c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been been allocated on the basis of the number of landings in each State.

(d) Expenditure of Air India on acquisition of aircraft has been allocated to four international airports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.

(e) Regarding Shipping, the Statewise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic earned by the major ports in each of the maritime States.

(v) As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can have only limited relevance in such cases.

(vi) Housing & Urban Development includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual releases amount to Rs. 675.87 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO. Besides information on Stationery & Printing is still awaited.

Laboratory tests of imported food stuffs

1330. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted laboratory tests of the imported milk foods and other food stuffs in view of the widespread concern about possible radioactive contamination of milk and other products throughout the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure safety from the contaminated food product imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representative samples drawn from imported consignments of butter are analysed (to check the level of radioactivity) in the laboratories of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay, Kalpakkam and Calcutta depending on the port of arrival in India. Importers of butter have also been advised to obtain certificates regading the level of radioactivity (particularly CS 137, 134) from the foreign suppliers. The permissible levels of CS 137 prescribed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board in India is only 40 Bq/Kg as against 1250 Bq/Kg fixed by the European Community. Out of 1345 samples analysed so far, only one sample showed level of CS 137 of 106 Bq/Kg. This consignment was not therefore cleared for public consumption.

Drought situation in the country

1331. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made Mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan with particular reference to the serious